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DAYYON, O .- J. V. Wilkle, 39 South Jefferson

General Miles will be the second American to spend the night at Windsor Castle on the invitation of Britain's sovereign. The other was General Grant, who was invited by Queen Victoria.

By tacking the omnibus statehood as a rider on appropriation bills its su porters pay President Roosevelt the compriment of believing he would veto it if went to him as a separate measure.

there were more trunk lines of railroad than there was business for. In yesterday's papers it was announced that the freight blockade is so great that fron mills must close in the East, and the great flouring mills in Minneapolis in the West.

In his annual report the superintendent of public instruction complains that the usefulness of the grade schools is being sacrificed to the desire to enrich the curriculam by putting into it studies which have no place there. In the branches there is an increasing lack of thoroughness. This has gone so far that the officer suggests legislative remedies.

Washington correspondents who send out exaggerated and sensational stories concerning alleged foreign plots and complications only wish to be interesting, but they should realize that such stories may do harm in creating a false public sentiment. Most of the correspondents have no more facilities for getting inside information regarding international affairs than a doorkeeper at the White House has of knowing the most secret intentions of the President.

Hon. Frank Hiscock, former United States senator from New York, has been renewing old acquaintances in Washington. Mr. Hiscock was elected to the Senate sixseveral days and attracted much attention. He served only one term and has since devoted himself to a large and lucrative law practice at Syracuse. Few men retire from public life as willingly and completely as he did.

A bill is pending in the Missouri Legislacartoon tending to provoke the wrath of any other person who is a candidate for to the Union. The contest has been waged course, that a wedding involves the office or expose him to ridicule. As the author of such a libel can be fined and imprisoned in every county in which it is published the libeler would need a big fortune to pay fines in 114 counties and a long life to serve the sentences.

Nothing could be franker on its face than the statement of the new German ambassador, who has just arrived in this country. Unless he is utterly deceitful, which we have no right to suppose, the German Emperor feels very friendly towards the United States and has no intention of violating the Monroe doctrine, which he understands and approves. This, of course, cannot make Americans approve of Germany's methods in the Venezuelan matter, but it should dispose of groundless charges and fears.

While it is deeply regretted that the Red Cross Society is involved in a scandal, no one will for a moment believe that Clara Barton has been other than a dupe in the discreditable transactions which charged. Miss Barton is seventy-six years of age, and is feeble in body and mind. Naturally, she has fallen under the control of three or four men who have handled all the funds collected for Galveston, Martinique and elsewhere, and have not accounted for them. The vice president of the Riggs National Bank, in Washington, will not longer receive contributions or honor checks

The smallpox situation in this city is imagine. A few doctors, either uninten- the second university established west of tionally or purposely, have contributed to the Allegheny mountains, the first having reports of the affair to be assured that the prevalence of the disease, but those who at Athens, O., in December, 1804. The Vinare in the best position to know state that the facts have been greatly exaggerated. Dr. Brayton says that since Dec. 1 there have been less than fifty deaths in the city from smallpox, and there are now not to Union in 1816, and on Jan. 20, 1820, the Legexceed 170 or 175 cases. He says, moreover, danger minimized. The official death reports, which are published daily, show that there smallpox. Nevertheless, it is a good time nance of a university at Vincennes this was equal footing with woman, who has so against the more prominent members. Not for every person who has not been vacci- an act of doubtful justice, if not of legality. long enjoyed an unjust distinction at such long ago a number of claims would have

thereby contributing to his own safety and helping to prevent the possible spread the disease. If the practice were universal among children and the vaccination rescares in large cities would not occur.

AN UNFOUNDED STATEMENT. The declaration that the ministry no longer offers attractions to educated me because few preachers are wanted who ar past forty years of age is made by a woman who is herself a minister. Her aim fail to meet the demands of churches when they are past forty years of age, why should not the work of the preacher be turned over preacher than are men, and if it had been none but young pastors.

demonstrated that the churches will have It has caused much surprise that church leaders have not questioned the frequent assertion that only young ministers are acceptable to the churches generally, for the reason that such a condition would imply that those who support the churches have a faith so superficial that the smartness and possibly immature eloquence of the young man just out of the theological school are years of experience and study have revealed the wisdom and the power of the Christian faith. The eloquence of the early orator and the enthusiasm of the young preacher are not to be undervalued, but will not that eloquence be more effective when years of experience and study shall have ripened the judgment and matured the life? It will be a serious day for the Christian faith when it can be said that the Rev. Creame Cheeses and the sensational young man who is more an actor than a preacher are the preferred preachers and pastors by the great body of peothe vaudeville is often resorted to to crowd churches, is it not a fact that those

In the law, in medicine and in other professions, even in literature, age and experience with ability receive the greatest rewards. As a rule the lawyers who are called to the greatest causes are men on the shady side of fifty and often beyond the limit of sixty. He is the physician of years who has the wide reputation. Even the greatest actors have achieved their greatest renown after passing the meridian of life. And so in the church: the men who A few years ago it was complained that have made reputation as preachers are those who are fifty years of age or older. If one should name the leading preachers and divines in all the denominations the best of those most distinguished and who are regarded as the ablest preachers are men who have passed the age of fifty. As a rule the men who grow to a wide reputation as preachers are those who develop with the study and experience of years, while the man who leaps to prominence in early life as suddenly lapses. In the ministry, as in other professions, there are many men who are not fitted for the work Many lack the necessary ability and are naturally at their best early in life, when they have enthusiasm. The exactions of churches have prevented the growth of many preachers, yet the churches which have a name and are a force in the religious world are those, in many cases, with which the pastors have grown old. There are the frivolous congregations who go to church for the same reason that they go to the theater-to be interested or amused. Such churches change preachers frequently for the same reason that they would become weary of the best actor should they see him every week for a year. Such churches are not the centers of religious power and should not be taken into consideration. Generally, however, the churches which are a force in the community are those which keep the pastor a series of years and to which his years are rich in useful-

> ness and sacred memories. A LONG CONTEST.

It is said, and is probably true, that the Vincennes University claim will sented to the present Legislature and a strenuous effort made to secure the allowance of what is claimed to be due. It has the United States and back again, enlisting but of so little consequence is he as

merits it has an interesting history. support of education, Congress, on the 4th | all the space allowed the reporter is occuship No. 2 south, range 11 west, situated ceremony that has just taken place; he in Gibson county. To carry out the intention of Congress the Territorial Legislature | ment in the proceedings as the bride, and son leading the list, which contained the a lady of the same town; but in his case he names of Henry Vanderburg, Benjamin have been preserved in Indiana history. Before this time Congress had passed an act giving a second township of land for the same purpose, and locating it in Monroe county. In order to raise funds for building and other purposes Congress authorized the incorporators to sell or lease not exceeding 4,000 acres of the land it had donated. Their committee on building selected a site in Vincennes, a brick building was erected cennes University was a small affair from land grant. Indiana was admitted to the islature granted a charter to a State Uni-

changing the name of Vincennes University to Knox County Seminary. The evident ington. But the trustees of Vincennes Uniwas a pioneer, and versity kept up a legal existence, and, in possesses that position 1843, they took legal advice regarding the possibility of recovering their lands. A brief of the facts and the legislation on the subject was sent to Chancellor Kent, of New York, author of "Kent's Commentaries," and he gave an elaborate opinion in favor of the university, concluding: "I am of

tention of its property." The board then employed Hon. Samuel Judah, of cennes, one of the ablest lawyers of the time, to institute suits for ejectment against the occupants of the lands in Gibson county. These suits, brought in the lo cal courts, caused such an excitement and uproar that the Legislature passed a bil authorizing the board to bring suit against the State in the Marion Circuit Court. Upon trial a Marion county jury gave the uni versity judgment for \$30,096.66, for the land which the State had already sold. On ap peal to the State Supreme Court, in the case was reversed. Counsel for the uni versity then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which, in 1852, versed the decision of the state court. The United States Supreme Court said: "The claim is a just one, and if the reservations of these lands had been judiciously man aged they would have constituted a fund at this time, of \$200,000." In 1885 the Legis lature, recognizing the validity of claim, passed an act providing for the issuof bonds for an amount covering principal and interest for the land that had been that this should be in full settlement of all claims of the university against the State. churches which resort to such devices soon The board, however, refused to accept this condition, and claimed that the university was entitled to pay for 2,200 acres of land that was still unsold. In 1895 the Legislature appropriated \$15,000 to cancel the claim, and the State demanded a receipt in full. This was given under protest which was spread on the records of the House. In 1899 the Legislature passed a bil authorizing an issue of bonds for \$120,000. payable in twenty years. This bill was vetoed by Governor Mount, who mended the appointment of a committee "to inquire as to what disposition was made of the aforesaid 1,584 acres of land, and report to the next General Assembly whether or not there is anything due Vincennes University by reason of the sale of these lands." A committee was appointed which made a report to the Senate of 1901 reciting the foregoing facts, and concluding: "The compensation rendered by the State to the university was evidently very inadequate to repair the wrong done, while the State, on the other hand, has not retained any of the fruits of the wrongful act, so far as we can determine. We submit upon the foregoing statement of facts that there is no legal claim against the State in favor of the Vincennes University. As to whether the State should recognize an equitable or moral responsibility for the wrong inflicted by the State upor the university, we leave to the judgment of the Senate." On the strength of this report the Senate of 1901 passed a bill reciting the facts and declaring that "the State of Indiana is now equitably indebted to the said board of trustees for the Vincennes University in the sum of \$120,000," and author-

opinion that the Legislature of Indiana is

bound by the most imperious obligations of

justice and honor to indemnify the univer-

sity for this unconstitutional arrest and de-

Such is a condensed history of the longest contested claim that has ever arisen the State. The facts and the law of the case are now fairly well settled, and it will be for the present Legislature to decide whether the State is in honor and equity bound to make further reparation for the appropriation of the university lands in

ized the issuing of bonds to that amount, to

be accepted in full payment of the entire

claim. The bill did not reach a vote in the

RIGHTS OF BRIDEGROOMS. several years before the State was admitted "mere mention." It is understood, of in the courts, up to the Supreme Court of | istence of a bridegroom as well as a bride, the talents of some of the best lawyers in spectacular feature of the occasion that it the State, and has come before several leg- is as much as he may expect to have his islatures. Aside from the question of its name spoken of in connection with the affair. If anything further is said it is that Upon the petition of inhabitants of "Old he was "attired in the conventional Vincennes" who believed in government black," and he is dismissed at that, while of March, 1804, set apart one entire town- pied with descriptions of the bride and her ship of land in the Vincennes land district attendants. No doubt the self-pride of for the benefit of a seminary of learning, many a newly-made husband thus ignored and in October following the secretary of has been severely hurt. He knows himself the treasury selected and set apart town- to be really a person of importance in the knows that he is quite as essential an eleof Indiana passed an act Nov. 29, 1806, and he must secretly resent a treatment which a supplemental act Sept. 17, 1807, incorpo- rates him as of no more consequence than rating the Vincennes University and recog- | as one "among those present." This, at nizing it as the recipient of the congres- least, is the view evidently taken of the sional land grant. The act named twenty- matter by Mr. William Gebhard, of Lebatwo incorporators, William Henry Harri- non, Pa., who was married the other day to took thought in advance. He had ob-Parke, Gen. Francis Vigo and others, which | served the tendency to regard the bridegroom as a necessary but comparatively insignificant adjunct to a wedding, and resolved that he would not be thus lightly considered, but would take his rightful place and share honors with the bride when it came his time to stand before the marriage altar. Therefore it was that when he was wedded the other day he was arrayed in a suit of pure white broadcloth. ornamented with large buttons studded and a school was opened in 1811. This was | with opals. The bride also wore white, of course, but it is not necessary to read the the popular scare by exaggerating the been established under an act of Congress eyes of the large assembly of Lebanon's "best people" gathered in the church rested on Mr. Gebhard with quite as much an educational point of view, but it had a interest as upon the lady who was being legal existence and quite a considerable made Mrs. Gebhard, and that he was equally a subject of conversation when the ceremony was over. As a matter of fact he was the sensation of the hour and the that at the rate vaccination is going on the | versity at Bloomington and appointed com- | bride was decidedly in the background. Thus disease is being rapidly restricted and its missioners to take possession of the Vin- by one bold move has this Pennsylvanian cennes University lands and rent them and shown his brethren how they may remove turn the proceeds into the state treasury. the stigma that has so long rested on have been more deaths from pneumonia As the lands had been dedicated by Con- civilized man of being a nonentity at his during the last two months than from gress to the establishment and mainte- own wedding, and how to appear on an member, stood by the solid South even

in the ordering of the wedding garment | who was the stenographer of the committee ment, the bridegroom may cease to occupy the humiliating position Mr. Gebhard now

RED LIGHT FOR SMALLPOX.

A very interesting article in McClure's Magazine describes the discovery of th power of light in the cure of disease, made by Niels'Finsen, of Denmark. This discovery was made two or three years ago and has been fully described in medical journals, but comparatively little has been known about it by the public. Chief pertance is given in this article, and apparently by scientific men generally, to the curative action of light on lupus, a terrible form of tuberculosis affecting the face and outer parts of the body, and it is perhaps because this disease is rare in this country that so little has heretofore been said on the subject in popular prints. But, while hospitals for the light treatment of lupus have been established in London, Paris and elsewhere, where the malady is common, it would seem that Finsen's other and earier discovery, or rather, revival of an old bit of knowledge, concerning the effect of the red rays of light on smallpox is of even greater importance. According to the magazine article a smallpox patient confined in a room into which only red light enters will suffer no scarring of face or body. Tests made show, it is said, that the period of suppuration, the most dangerous and painful stage of smallpox, does not appear; there is no elevation of temperature and no edema. The patients enter the stage of onvalescence immediately after the stage of vaccination, which seems a little prolonged. The hideous scars are avoided. The writer adds that all this is now understood, and the value of red light treatment recognized everywhere. This statement certainly not applicable to this part of the country. Does any one hear of the Indianapolis smallpox hospital and its only red light into the patients' quarters? Are any of the physicians who have smallpox cases in their private practice using this treatment? If not, and there is anything in the method, why not? Indianapand enterprising physicians, and now that smallpox cases are becoming of unpleasant frequency here it should behoove them to methods. Anything that lessens the rather encouraged. Finsen's discoveries seem tific basis than General Pleasanton's famedical truth concerning the powers of An article in a New York exchange an-

nounces that the latest fad in certain select social circles is the practice of writing on the fly-leaf of a borrowed book the name of the person who has borrowed and read In this way, it is said, the reader can perceive what friends have read and enjoyed it before him, and the owner can tell to whom it has been loaned. A further practice is for each reader to indicate by a passages or thoughts which have attracted or impressed him, and by putting this same sign after his name on the fly-leaf, later readers can ascertain who has marked certain passages, and if of the same mind will enter into a silent companionship with him. It was hardly necessary to explain that this fad had gained foothold in a social circle. Certainly it could never become a fashion with genuine book-lovers. To say nothing of the promiscuous lending of books, no true lover of books could look upon the penciling of his treasured volumes even by appreciative readers with anything but horror. He may choose to make marginal or interlinear notes himself-that is his own affair-but for alien hands to put a mark on those treasured pages is an offense he cannot condone. His books are his own in so intimate a sense that any liberties taken with them become a personal matter. Many a friendship has had its foundation shaken by the failure of the frequenters of a library to understand the sacredness to erty. There are exceptions to the rule, of course. If, for instance, one's favorite copy of Aldrich's poems should be borrowed by Riley and be annotated by him, or vice versa, it would be treasured more closely than ever before; but this would be a very different sort of thing from the marginal comments indulged in by the average reader. Apart from the vandalism of penciling other people's books, few things more inane are to be found than the remarks usually found in volumes thus treated, as witness the rubbish inscribed in public library books by "appreciative" borrowers.

"Social" circles may find a satisfaction in books thus marked, but surely the circles which value books never will. A Philadelphia paper discusses the abbreviations used for Pennsylvania in the addressing of mail and recommends "Penna" as preferable to "Penn." or "Pa." If contraction is used at all this advice is good, but a better plan is to write out in full the name of whatever State is in question. It is the surest way of freventing mistakes. "Pennsylvania" is a long word and it is a saving of time to write it "Penn.," but in the uncertainty of chirography "Penn." may be read "Tenn." and the time saved in writing be nothing as to the time lost before the letter finds its way to the right place. "Ind." may easily be read "Md.," or it may have a look like "Ia." or "Ill." "Cal." and "Col." are dangerously alike: "Va." and "Vt." are not unlike as some people write them; "Miss." and "Minn." may have a similarity in a hastily written address-and so the names go. It is more trouble to inscribe the full names, but it is safer. Moreover, as a matter of aesthetics it looks better on the en-

The vitality in an old and very doubtful claim against the United States was illustrated in the House on Friday in the passage of several claims which are more than forty years of age. Time and again they have been rejected, but every now and then they come up, cheerful and persistent, if not confident. The Southern votes, whether Democrats or Republicans, can be counted for them to a man. On Friday, however, a few Republicans who were clever enough to vote away public money to oblige a fellownated recently to undergo the operation, I in 1824 the Legislature passed another act I times. Hereafter, by a little thought taken been allowed had not Representative Hitt,

NATURE OF THE STREET

called the fact and caused their defeat. It Congress. If not immortal, they survive the centuries.

The best proof ever furnished that Indianapolis is "no mean city" is found in success of the und for the technical school, and, following close after it, the subscription of nearly \$100,000 towards a coliseum, with a practical certainty that the amount will be increased to \$250,000. The first of these achievements alone would have been very honorable to the city and its people, but the second, following so soon after, makes a remarkable record. Such acts speak louder than words, and are the best possible evidence of civic pride that does things. With the technical school, a national military post and a coliseum, all secured within one year, Indianapolis can point to greater results than have ever been achieved by a city of its class in the same length of time.

Hon. M. E. Ingalls thinks the people nowadays expect too much from the na tional government. "I deplore the idea, he says, "of calling upon Washington for everything, including operation of coal mines. Let the people govern and let them rule through their separate and sovereign States as was contemplated by our fathers.' This is all right in the main, but if Mr. Ingalis thinks the State governments are falling into innocuous desuetude let him examine the enormous grist of bills introduced at every session of every State Legislature. The people are pretty well informed as to what the national government may or may not do, and only comparatively few of them demanded that it should seize and operate the coal mines.

A "man who is making a tour of India" reports to a Philadelphia paper what he considers a remarkable invention used by without electricity-a device which the priests say has been in use there for more than a thousand years. They refuse to tel that two discs are connected by a wire of some kind. If this traveler in India had ever, when young, joined with a neighbor poy in setting up a telephone line between their respective homes, made out of twine stretched between two tin fruit cans, he would not have regarded this Hindoo in vention as such a mystery.

A bill has been introduced into the Kansas Legislature which imposes a fine of \$50 year on all able-bodied bachelors between the ages of forty and sixty-five, and a fine of \$25 upon any able-bodied single woman between the ages of twenty-five and fifty years, who have no families to support. This bill is designed to reach Governor Bailey and Lieutenant Governor Hanna, who are said to have promised to marry before the election, but have not

A bacteriologist recently made microscopical examination of the washings from contain 10.672,000 microbes of disease. As it would take something like a year, working ten hours a day, to count ten millions of bacteria, it follows either that the bacteriologist had "time to burn" or that he lied. You can't believe all you hear even from a

A widow who figures as the heroine of story in a current periodical turns away a lover appears, however, and the tale closes with indications that the lady is about to engage in a double grave robbery.

It will not strike many common people as either funny or brilliant that a college society should marry one woman to another and follow the marriage with a noisy serenade. Ordinary persons far away from a university could do that.

> THE HUMORISTS. The Difference.

Extra Danger.

Cissie-No, but Fido's got four feet. On the Teutonic Stage. A Teutonic actor cried, "Hoch!

I am fond of sword-play and war-smoch, But I don't mean it, Nein; No ulterior desein Is involved. It is only a joch." . -Washington Post.

Her Progress.

Chicago Post. "Miss Sweet is learning to skate, I believe." "Has she got far enough along so that she able to keep her feet?" "Oh, she can keep her feet all right, but sh

doesn't seem to be able to keep them under her." Helping Him On.

Kansas City Journal. Bobbie-Sit down. Sister'll be in as soon as she gets done primpin'. You're goin' to propose to-night, ain't you? Mr. Snithers-Well, I don't know about that, Bobbie. I don't know that she would have me. "Oh, yes she will. Don't you hang back for

"And so you think she loves me, do you?" "Nope, but she'll marry you, all right. She says she's gettin' to be such an old maid that she's afraid to take any more chances. She let her best chances slip, and will have to take anybody she can catch now. You've got a cinch."

Spring's False Alarm.

When the spring is in the air, When the spring is in the air, When the balmy breeze is drifting, When the cold gray fog is lifting, When the golden sunlight's sifting, When the season's scenes are shifting-Drifting, lifting, sifting, shifting-When the timid birds are waking Long-dead echoes, and are making

Tender little sounds of gladness from the throthat late were dumb; Then our hearts are all rejoicing with the h that spring has come. When the spring is in the air,

When the spring is in the air-Whence that breath that makes me shiver? Whence that breeze that makes me quiver! Whence that roar like rushing river, Headache, chills and torpid liver-Shiver, quiver, river, liver-When the doctor fills your system With nine kinds of dope-can't list 'em-

Then you sneeze and Llow and snuffle while t angry teardrops fall. And you know beyond a question spring never come at all.

-S. G. Gillilan, in Baltimore American. Worried.

"I am very much afraid," said Mrs. Cumr

the cost of her lessons." "Why not?" inquired her husband "She prefers a piece that cost only 50 cents to

one that I paid \$1 for." ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS

Nearly ten thousand letters for Santa Claus lie unclaimed in the New York postoffice. There is a beginning of a good mail order business for someone. Mrs. Squiers, wife of the American minister to Cuba, is interesting herself in forming a society for the prevention of

cruelty to animals in Havana. When Theodore Mommsen received his Nobel prize, he gave 5,000 marks of it to the mayor of Charlottenburg, to be divided among the poor, and the public and high school libraries.

Dr. Barnett A. Elzas, of Charleston, has begun an examination of the State records of South Carolina. He is making a study of the part which Jews took in the early history of South Carolina. It is not likely that English ocean steam-

ers will soon be built longer than the latest specimens. No ship of more than 730 feet can work in the Liverpool docks, and in the London docks 700 feet is the limit. Dr. Gould, actuary of the United States Sanitary Commission, says it is evident from our statistics that the Indiana men are the taliest of the natives of the United

"Cy" Sulloway, of New Hampshire, is the tallest man in the national House at present, measuring nearly six and one-half feet, but in the next House he will give way to Representative-elect Ollie James, of taller than that, but larger in proportion, weighing 350 pounds

civilized countries

Susan B. Anthony will place all her books, pamphlets and other documents relating to "women question" in a special alcove which has been set apart for the purpose in the Congressional Library. The collection will be catalogued separately, and an appropriate book plate will be provid-Many of the books are rare copies, some out of print, and others with the author's names on the title page.

Miss Taka Nawa, daughter of a wellknown Japanese editor and entomologist, is herself an entomologist of no small attainments. She paints with skill, and has made many colored plates of native insects. especially butterflies and moths. She shares her father's interest in photography, and has assisted him in his greatest work of the Japanese insects injurious to agri-

The "raw" weather of temperate regions is said to be much more trying to Arctic explorers than the rigors of extreme high latitudes. As an instance of this a Chicagoan says that on a recent chilly afternoon he saw Lieutenant Peary in a street car in Washington, closely wrapped in a heavy overcoat and muffled up to the ears. He sat just over a heater, and the Chicago man, who feit quite comfortable on the platform, was much surprised. The Shah has conferred the rank of com-

mander of the Order of the Lion and the Sun upon Mr. Jules de Meray, the chairman of the Sir Hiram Maxim Electrical and Engineering Company. During his Majesty's visit to England last August he visited the Maxim electrical lamp works, and expressed his pleasure at the minute scientifi operations connected with electric lamp making, in which he took a great interest On this occasion the Shah also fired one of the Maxim guns sent for his Majesty's inspection by Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim. There is a happy valley-at least some women would call it a happy valley-in Abyssinia. It is called the Valley of Barca, and there is a community where the women, without holding meetings or agitations of any kind, have emancipated themselves. All the women, it is said, work hard while the men are idle; but by way of compensation, the house and all its contents belong to the wife. At the least unkind word she turns the husband out at night, in a storm or rain, and he cannot back until he makes amends by the

Bishop Potter was waiting for a train in Minnesota on one occasion when he noticed a stranger eyeing him with great curiosity. "Excuse me, mister," he was eventually asked, "but I think I've seen your picture in the papers." "Probably," admitted the bishop. "Kin I ask," continued the fellow traveler, edging nearer, "what you was cured of?" Henry Irving had a similar experience in England. A little girl was looking at him earnestly, and he said: "You seem to know my face, little maid." "Yes said the child, "you was cured by

Assessment of Real Estate. Prof. John R. Commons, in Review of Re-

Town assessors are tyros under the influence of constituents and supporters. County and city boards have greater experience and greater freedom. If town assessors are retained they require the close super-vision of a state board of experts. Interstate carriers and other large corporations can be fairly assessed only by a state board. The state board should be balance by a union of appointive and ex officio members, and should command the services of an engineer and accountant. Organized publicity, through the co-operation of citizen experts, abolishes corruption and secures equitable apportionment between members of a class. The listing of personal property by the assessor is inquisitive, crude and ineffective, whereas the val-Mother—You don't always catch cold when you wet your feet.

Cissio—No but Visio—No be expected until state revenues are secured in some other way than by a direct fax on real estate, and until land values are assessed separately and by different methods from improvements.

The Terrible Influenza.

Atlanta Journal.

We call it grip nowadays, sometimes we spell it la grippe, but all the same it belongs to a class known as influenza. The grades are many, reaching from an ordinary bad cold to la grippe, the terrible thing that steals away a victim's brains and leaves nine-tenths of the sufferers afflicted with nervous prostration. When it is a light case of coughs and snuffles it is not of much moment, but it occasionally creeps into the ear, starts up a dull, heavy pair between the eyes, makes the throat acho and the lungs sore. Occasionally it plows along inside one's breast until it makes When a plain, hard-fisted spell of penu-

monia gets hold of you you need life insurance to make you patient, or a Christian faith to make you resigned. Both will help you along, provided you have a good, safe doctor. Influenza is one of the leading destroyers of health and life. It starts up the poison before the storming of the citadel takes place, and the protracted exhaustion opens the way to the entrance of pneumonia and pleurisy.

A Story Not Humorous. Philadelphia Record.

John Mitchell told at the Clover Club dinner the other night a story not altogether humorous. Mr. Mitchell looked well in his first suit of evening clothes. He had said that life was a serious problem to him-that he saw little that was not serious. The story, which he gave later on, bore out that view. He said there were two sisters, seamstresses, who lived in a little room and earned their bread by sewing. They were young and pretty, but they seldom laughed; they never wore comely clothes; they did nothing but sit in a stooped attitude, sewing all day and a good part of the evening. night, when she was quite worn out with labor, the younger said to the older sister: "Oh, dear, I wish we were both dead." The older sister's mouth took on grim smile as she returned: "Be still and work hard. Business before pleasure.'

His Leg Lengthened.

New York Evening Sun.

A man one day stepped into a coal hole, As a result he came to walk with a dot and carry one. Encouraged by the published reports of the Lorenz operations, he went to r local doctor to have his legs made equal in length. The operation was successful, and the doctor rendered his bill. The man recovered from his swoon and paid it. Thus again one of his legs became longer than the other. Again he went to the doctor, and the shorter member was lengthened to match the other. The doctor and bill, and a third operation

THE SALARIES THEY GET

COMPENSATION RECEIVED BY HEADS OF RAILROADS AND BANKS.

Some of the Highest Figures Paid to

Experts in Various Fields-Extra

Fees Received.

New York Evening Post.

Announcement by the United States Steel Corporation that not more than twelve men sidiary companies, receive salaries of \$20,000 or over, has directed attention to the compensation paid heads of great railroads and large banks as affording an interesting basis of comparison. The steel trust has fixed \$100,000 as belonging to the office of president of the corporation itself, but has not more than fifty men who will receive from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year, some two

hundred who will get from \$5,000 to \$10,000,

and about fifteen hundred who are com-

pensated at the rate of from \$2,500 to \$5,000

States, and these latter the tallest of all annually Although the railroads and banks pay ome high salaries, very few men are compensated at \$50,000 or more a year. A careful canvass of the railway high-salary list, among friends of officers who know what the First Kentucky district, who is not only they are paid, developed some interesting facts. One railroad president, A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania, is generally credited with receiving \$75,000 a year. The presidents who receive \$50,000 a year, or near it, are few in number. Some of the younger men brought East within the last few years are among these, and are paid about this amount for the hard work they have shown themselves capable of. When Frederick D. Underwood was talked of for president of the Erie, James J. Hill, it is said, told P. Morgan that he would like to place Mr. Underwood at the head of the latter ened the new Baltimore & Ohio road as general manager under the reorganization, made two inspections of the Erie last year, and, according to report, was called to It is understood that what he had found. ne said that with free sway he could save per cent. of the cost of operating the Erie road and put it on a par with the other trunk lines. He said that it would take the hardest work of his life, and that e would stake his reputation on it for 50,000 a year. His terms were accepted. William H. Truesdale was wanted by the ackawanna Railroad early in 1899. become so valuable to the Rock Island as first vice president and general manager that the directors bid to retain his ervices. The Lackawanna, however, outbid the Western road, and Mr. Truesdale came here with a corps of Western lleutenants to direct affairs of one of the greatest

> passenger system, at a salary around \$50,000 VERY COMFORTABLE SALARIES. Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway, which has spent millions in developing the South, receives \$50,000 a year. E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, since its reorganization, whose policy has practically built up the system to its present strength from Chicago to San Francisco, receives \$50,000 a year, it is understood generally. Marvin Hughitt, president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway since 1887, receives \$50,000 a year, and A. J. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, receives near that figure. William H. Newman, president of the New York Central, probably receives \$59,000, since he succeeded S. R. Callaway, who received 40,000, it was understood, and accepted a much larger sum, said to be \$100,000 a rear, to become the head of the American ocomotive company. President Burt, of the Union Pacific, was offered a flattering salary to leave the Northwestern, and is inderstood to receive about \$35,000 a year, while no estimate can be placed upon the several salaries of E. H. Harriman in his official capacities in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems.

coal roads, and to make it also a great

George B. Harris, president of the Burlington road, is understood to receive \$35,-00 a year, and C. S. Mellen, of the Northern Pacific, a similar sum. James J. Hill who is president of the Northern Sec Company, is understood to draw \$50,000 a year, and a nominal salary as president of the Great Northern Railway. A. B. Stickney, who heads the Chicago & Great Western, probably draws a salary of \$35,000 a He is the father of his own road, as few other railway presidents are in the country. B. F. Yoakum, president of the Louis & San Francisco system, which has been branching out so widely the past year, is understood to receive \$35,000 year. Sir William Van Horn, the head of the Canadian Pacific, probably receives a salary of \$85,000 a year since chairman of the board. Charles M. Havs president and general manager of the Grand Trunk road, was reported to have been offered \$40,000 a year to return to that system when he left the Southern Pacific. Joseph Romsey, jr., president of the Wa-bash road, is credited with drawing a salary of \$40,000 a year. George Gould is president of many roads, and through his control and that of the Gould family probably draws many salaries, which aggregate

Many presidents of large systems draw smaller salaries also, from occupying the nominal positions of presidents of several controlled, or subsidiary companies. This adds to their income and in the case of an officer like E. P. Ripley, for example, is a consideration of keeping a man of great ability at the head of a system at a salary smaller than he might be able to obtain somewhere else. Probably several railway presidents receive combined salaries as great as President Cassatt's in this way. Smaller roads pay from \$10,000 a year upward, according to the importance of the line, its mileage, territory, and whether it is established or requiries a master mind to develop its resources and the territory which it serves. Many presidents' positions are actually nominal or merely executive the policy of their roads being directed from higher up.

In the great "one-man" power system which prevails generally on the railways of America, and in the great systems here, the number of very small salaried officers is comparatively small. So small, indeed, that, with an expenditure for labor by the railways last year of \$610,000,000, the 9,700 officers, including all officers of the railways, received an average pay of \$5.56 per day (45,300 engineers getting an average of \$3.78 per day, the highest average next to "officers"), or only about 3.6 per cent, of the pay

roll of the railways. While New York bank presidents are paid well, their salary represents oftentimes but a small portion of their total income. Men of sufficient ability to gain the controlling position in prominent banks are sought for directorships in trust companies and other financial institutions, to say nothing of the number of reorganization comp which they are asked to serve. All these positions pay well and take up little time, being in most instances of an advisory nature and without very onerous duties. But the good judgment and business foresight which prepare one to fill such positi are the result of long service and much drudgery in comparatively unimportant

While it is not known what all New York banks pay their chief officers, it is believe that \$50,000 a year represents the highest salary paid any bank president in the city.

The \$10,000,000 banks naturally pay the highest salaries, but their presidents are in most cases so wealthy that the \$20,000 or \$20,000 which they receive is a compara-tively small consideration. In other words, they are wholly independent of their salaries, being in receipt of total incomes aver-aging five or ten times more than the sum that the banks allow them. While the duties of a bank president are usually not exacting and do not consume very much time, every now and then Wall street en-

ident grow old in a single day. Inviting Rhymes.

New York Commercial. The rhymsters will have no trouble with Mr. Reed Smoot, of Utah. It rhymes nicely with shoot, scoot, loot, boot, toot and othe verbs familiar to politicians.

counters an ordeal that makes a bank pres-